A/47/45

United Nations

Report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports

General Assembly
Official Records • Forty-seventh Session
Supplement No. 45 (A/47/45)

Report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports

General Assembly
Official Records · Forty-seventh Session
Supplement No. 45 (A/47/45)

United Nations · New York, 1993

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

[Original: English]

[26 March 1993]

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL			iv
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 20	1
II.	PROGRESS TOWARDS INTEGRATION OF SPORTS IN SOUTH AFRICA AND THE ELIMINATION OF RACISM FROM SPORTS IN SOUTH AFRICA	21 - 28	3
III.	READMISSION OF SOUTH AFRICA TO THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE	29 - 30	5
IV.	REGISTER OF SPORTS CONTACTS WITH SOUTH AFRICA	31 - 34	6
V.	REPORTS OF THE STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 12, PARAGRAPH 1, OF THE CONVENTION	35 - 37	7
VI.	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	38 - 43	8

Annexes

I.	States parties to the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports	10
II.	States signatory to the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports	11
III.	Provisional agenda of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports	12
IV.	Statement made on 28 October 1992 by the outgoing Chairman of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports	13
V.	Questionnaire to the States parties in fulfilment of their obligations under article 12, paragraph 1, of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports	17

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Excellency,

I have the honour to send herewith the report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports, which was adopted unanimously by the Commission on 30 October 1992.

This report is submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 40/64 G of 10 December 1985 and with article 12, paragraph 2, of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. Besley MAYCOCK
Chairman
Commission against Apartheid in Sports

His Excellency
Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, NY

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, by its resolution 40/64 G of 10 December 1985, adopted the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, which entered into force on 4 April 1988.

2. The Convention has so far been ratified or acceded to by 54 States and signed by 32 States. Lists of the States parties and the signatories are contained in annexes I and II, respectively.

3. The Convention, in its article 11, established a Commission, which was to consider reports submitted by States parties on measures taken by them to give effect to the provisions of the Convention; to examine, in particular, the implementation of the provisions of article 10 and to report annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly and make recommendations on action to be undertaken.

4. The States parties to the Convention, at their meeting held on 2 March 1989, elected the following members of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports: Mr. Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar); Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic); Mr. Fernando Alanís Camino (Mexico) (succeeded by Mr. Raúl González Rodriquez, who was appointed at the inaugural session of the Commission); Mr. Hocine Djoudi (Algeria); Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana); Mr. Lionel A. Hurst (Antigua and Barbuda); Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados); Mr. Abraham Ordia (Nigeria); Mr. Vladimir Platonov (Ukraine); Mr. Allan Rae (Jamaica); Mr. Tesfaye Shafo (Ethiopia), who was succeeded by Mr. Mulu Wale; Mr. Claudio Teehankee (Philippines), succeeded by Mr. Sedfrey Ordoñez; Mr. Boris Topornin (Russian Federation); Mr. Zoumana Traore (Burkina Faso); and Mr. Georg Zorowka (Germany).

5. At the first session of the Commission, on 2 March 1989, pursuant to article 11, paragraph 5 of the Convention, the Chairman of the Commission drew lots to choose the names of members of the Commission whose term should expire in March 1991. They were as follows: Mr. Maycock, Mr. Al-Kawari, Mr. Al-Masri, Mr. Gbeho, Mr. Traore, Mr. Djoudi, Mr. Platonov, Mr. Hurst and Mr. Ordia.

6. On 23 March 1991, the Secretariat informed the States parties to the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports with regret of the passing away of a member of the Commission, Dr. Georg Zorowka. The Commission paid tribute to the memory of its member.

7. On 24 June 1991, the States parties to the International Convention elected Mr. Lionel A. Hurst (Antigua and Barbuda) to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Georg Zorowka.

8. On 24 June 1991, the States parties elected the following members whose terms will expire on 24 June 1995:

Mr. Gbedevi Zikpi Aguigah (Togo)
Mr. Abdul Karim Al-Ethawy (Iraq)
Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)
Mr. Joseph Lagu (Sudan)

Mr. Francis Malambugi (United Republic of Tanzania)
Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados)
Mr. Vladimir Platonov (Ukraine)
Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal)
Mr. Zoumana Traore (Burkina Faso)

9. The terms of the following members of the Commission will expire on 2 March 1993: Mr. Tesfay Fichala (Ethiopia), Mr. Lionel A. Hurst (Antigua and Barbuda), Mr. Sedfrey Ordoñez (Philippines), Mr. Allan Rae (Jamaica), Mr. Raúl González Rodriguez (Mexico) and Mr. Boris Topornin (Russian Federation).

10. Following the discussion at and the decisions taken by the eighth Meeting of the States Parties on 10 June and 21 July 1992, the Commission was convened from 28 to 30 October 1992 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

11. The Commission conducted informal consultations on Wednesday morning, 28 October 1992, and began its formal session on the same day in the afternoon. The provisional agenda of the session is included in annex III.

12. The outgoing Chairman, Mr. James Victor Gbeho, reported to the members at the first meeting on developments regarding sports in South Africa and the work of the Commission (see annex IV).

13. On 28 October 1992, the Commission elected Mr. E. Besley Maycock Chairman, Mr. James Victor Gbeho as Vice-Chairman and Mr. Jai P. Rana as Rapporteur.

14. The Commission also noted the resignation of Mr. Mulu Wale (Ethiopia) and the appointment, under article 11 of the Convention, of Mr. Tesfay Fichala by the Government of Ethiopia as a member of the Commission.

15. The following members of the Commission participated in the session: Mr. Gbedevi Zikpi Aguigah (Togo); Mr. Tesfay Fichala (Ethiopia); Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana); Mr. Lionel A. Hurst (Antigua and Barbuda); Mr. Joseph Lagu (Sudan); Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados); Mr. Allan Rae (Jamaica) and Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal).

16. Observers of the following liberation movements attended the session: African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC).

17. Observers of the following international and national sports organizations also attended the session: International Olympic Committee (IOC), World Boxing Council (WBC), National Olympic and Sports Congress of South Africa (NOSC), National Olympic Committee of South Africa (NOCSA) and South African Council on Sports (SACOS).

18. The agenda of the session, which is contained in annex III, was adopted unanimously.

19. The Commission approved a paper presented by the Secretariat on the organization of work of the Commission. 1/

20. The present report was adopted on 30 October 1992.

II. PROGRESS TOWARDS INTEGRATION OF SPORTS IN SOUTH AFRICA AND THE ELIMINATION OF RACISM FROM SPORTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

21. The Commission benefited in its consideration of this item from the participation of representatives of ANC, PAC, NOSC, NOCSA and SACOS.

22. There was consensus among the participants that important changes had taken place in the last two years, both inside South Africa as well as in the world. Many of those developments were positive. Among those developments, some pillar laws, which had bolstered the abhorrent system of apartheid, had been abrogated in 1991, although the apartheid constitution of the country was yet to be abolished. Some political prisoners in South Africa had been released, and more were expected to be released by 15 November 1992. As far as sports were concerned, there was a strong, if not uniform, movement towards the integration of sports in South Africa. South Africa had been admitted to IOC and many international sporting federations.

23. While there was agreement that those changes were not fundamental, the views of the liberation movements and non-racial sports organizations from South Africa were not identical with regard to those developments. One view that those developments were positive steps in the direction of abolishing apartheid from sports and society in South Africa, that those developments needed to be supported, that NOCSA, which is structured on a non-racial basis, was committed to combat apartheid in sports and society and that the role of the international sports community was to encourage those positive changes and help bring about more developmental assistance to the disadvantaged and non-racial sports in the country.

24. There was another view that until there was a united, non-racial and democratic society in South Africa in which everyone enjoyed universal adult suffrage, sports in South Africa would in reality continue to be dominated by the white minority, although some Black administrators and athletes might assume some prominent positions. The benefits of recent changes were limited and could neither reach the whole community nor be considered as effective to reverse the legacy of apartheid in sports.

25. There was unanimity, however, among South African sports organizations present that the Commission should concentrate on encouraging developmental aid to ensure that the ongoing process would not be reversed.

26. The Commission acknowledged that positive developments had taken place in South Africa and also recognized that key apartheid legislation had been abrogated. However, in the view of the Commission, the process of total elimination of apartheid was not yet irreversible. It was therefore essential that the international sports community give its full support to the political process towards a democratic and non-racial constitution in South Africa. The Commission noted that most sports disciplines were on the way to integration on a non-racial basis, but believed that further efforts were needed to ensure that sports in South Africa were totally integrated on a non-racial basis and that for the large sectors of the population who had been disadvantaged also with regard to sports, there should be an affirmative action plan agreed upon by all sports organizations in South Africa. Therefore, the Commission wished to encourage the international community to provide developmental assistance to those sectors, in order for them to overcome the legacy of apartheid.

27. The Commission commended the WBC for its support to the development of non-racial sports in South Africa and, in particular, the donation of funds for the construction of two gymnasiums (one in East London and one in Soweto), and expressed the hope that other sporting federations would emulate that generous gesture.

28. In that regard, the Commission invited the Special Committee to continue its cooperation with non-States parties and non-governmental organizations, including national and international sporting federations, to enhance moral and material support to non-racial sports in South Africa, such as coaches, trainers and other technical assistance to disadvantaged sporting organizations.

III. READMISSION OF SOUTH AFRICA TO THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

29. The Commission considered this question in light of statements made by the representatives of IOC, ANC, PAC, NOCSA, NOSC and SACOS. The Commission recognized that NOCSA is organized on a non-racial basis, that it has won international acceptance and that teams from South Africa, organized on a non-racial basis and flying their own flag and emblem, participated in the Olympic Games at Barcelona in 1992.

30. At the same time, the Commission took note of the fact that Blacks and other disadvantaged groups had not yet been fully integrated in sports in general and that there were sports in South Africa in which they did not yet participate, owing to remaining patterns of apartheid. The Commission was also aware of reports that there were racist sports administrators and athletes who did not hide their continued commitment to apartheid (such as playing the national anthem associated with the apartheid doctrine), or their desire to return to the old practices of apartheid. Those who pursue continued apartheid practices in sports fell under definitions established in the International Convention, which prescribes measures to be taken in that regard by States parties. The Commission also considered continued cooperation with IOC important in that context.

IV. REGISTER OF SPORTS CONTACTS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

31. The Commission considered this question in the light of the relevant decision of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the note prepared by the Secretariat in this regard. 2/

32. The Commission shared the view of the Special Committee that those who were going to South Africa to assist or to engage in sporting activities with non-racial sporting organizations in accordance with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 46/79 A, should not be included in the Register.

33. The Commission appreciated the role the Register had played as an important instrument to isolate South Africa in the area of sports. Against the background of the engagement of South African non-racial sporting organizations in international exchanges, the Commission recognized the difficulties of the Special Committee, under current circumstances, with regard to obtaining sufficient and unambiguous information about sports contacts with teams and athletes in or from South Africa, which was to maintain an accurate and meaningful Register. The Commission therefore considered it important that the format of the Register and modalities for obtaining accurate information be reviewed.

34. The Commission also expressed its appreciation to all teams and athletes who had foregone economic or other opportunity by refraining from sports contacts with South Africa in order to support international efforts to eliminate apartheid.

V. REPORTS OF THE STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 12, PARAGRAPH 1, OF THE CONVENTION

35. The Commission reviewed 10 reports submitted to it under article 12 of the Convention by the following States parties: Barbados, Belarus, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo and Uruguay. Expressing its appreciation for the reports submitted, the Commission considered that they fulfilled the requirements under that article. The Commission wished to urge States parties that had not yet done so to submit their reports as required under the above-mentioned provision.

36. In that context, the Commission did not consider that the non-submission of reports could constitute a reason for departing from its mandate to meet under article 14 of the Convention. It stressed that its functions under the provisions of the Convention were not limited to considering reports of States parties and that its examination of and recommendations concerning the implementation of the provisions of article 10 of the Convention was of particular importance in that regard.

37. In order to assist States parties in fulfilling their obligations under article 12, paragraph 1, the Commission prepared a new questionnaire, reflecting political developments in South Africa (see annex V). The Commission also requested the Secretariat to prepare a table of the status of submission of reports by States parties, including due dates, where applicable, for the submission of new reports. The table may also include the date of the last submission of a report by a State party. The Commission authorized the Chairman to communicate by letter with the States parties with regard to the questionnaire.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

38. The Commission benefited from the participation of the observers in its session and, in particular, of the representatives of non-racial sporting organizations from South Africa. The Commission looked forward to closer cooperation with those organizations and the possibility of cooperating with the Special Committee against Apartheid in the implementation of its work programme, to expedite the process of integration of non-racial sports in South Africa. The Commission felt that in the light of the discussions, consideration could be given to convening a future annual session in one of the front-line States in order to allow for more observers from South Africa to participate.

39. The Commission regretted the non-payment of contributions by States parties, which not only constituted a violation of their obligations under international law but was also detrimental to the efforts of the international community to achieve the elimination of apartheid from sports and society in South Africa. The Commission hoped that the question of contributions of the States parties to the budget of the Commission would be considered early in 1993 and that ways and means would be found to ensure the convening of the Commission in 1993.

40. The Commission considered that the decision of IOC to admit NOCSA (which was organized on a non-racial basis) was a positive step. However, it cautioned that any attempt by persons or organizations advocating apartheid to gain control of NOCSA must be met by firm action by the international sports community.

41. The Commission commended the Special Committee against Apartheid for the cooperation extended to the Commission and for its efforts through the years to isolate South Africa in the area of sports through the maintenance of the Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa, which had contributed significantly to bringing about the process of change now under way in South Africa.

42. The Commission recommended that the General Assembly:

(a) Invite all those States which had signed the Convention but had not ratified it to do so, and invite all States which had not signed the Convention to consider acceding to it;

(b) Urge all States parties to observe all the provisions of the Convention until apartheid had been abolished in South Africa;

(c) Call upon States to extend their cooperation to the Commission against Apartheid in Sports and to the Special Committee against Apartheid in matters relating to eliminating apartheid in sports;

(d) Call upon States, organizations and individuals to provide moral and material support to non-racial sports organizations in South Africa;

(e) Invite the Special Committee against Apartheid to consider using its good offices to promote fund-raising for the purpose of supporting racial integration of sports in South Africa;

(f) Request the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services to the Commission for it to fulfil its mandate, as well as ways and means to promote public awareness of the objectives of the Convention.

43. The Commission urged those States parties which had not done so: (a) to submit their reports in accordance with article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention and to do so at their earliest convenience, and (b) to pay their contributions to the budget of the Commission as required under article 11.

Notes

1/ CAAS/C/1992/L.2.

2/ CAAS/C/1992/L.1.

ANNEX I

States parties to the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports

Algeria
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Bahamas
Barbados
Belarus
Bolivia
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Cuba
Croatia
Czechoslovakia
Ecuador
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Estonia
Ethiopia
Ghana
Guinea
Guyana
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Jamaica
Jordan
Latvia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Mongolia
Nepal
Niger
Nigeria
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Qatar
Russian Federation
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Senegal
Sudan
Syrian Arab Republic
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Uganda
Ukraine
United Republic of Tanzania
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Zambia
Zimbabwe

ANNEX II

States signatory to the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports

Benin
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
China
Colombia
Cyprus
Gabon
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Hungary
Indonesia
Kenya
Lebanon
Liberia
Madagascar
Malaysia
Maldives
Morocco
Nicaragua
Panama
Rwanda
Saint Lucia
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Yemen
Zaire

ANNEX III

Provisional agenda of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports

1. Opening of the session.

2. Statement by the outgoing Chairman of the Commission.

3. Election of officers.

4. Adoption of the agenda.

5. Replacement of a member of the Commission.

6. Organization of work of the Commission.

7. Readmission of South Africa to the International Olympic Committee.

8. Progress towards integration of sports in South Africa and the elimination of racism from sports in South Africa.

9. Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa.

10. Consultations with representatives of national and international sporting organizations.

11. Consideration of the reports of the States parties to the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports in accordance with article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

12. Status of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports.

13. Consideration of the draft report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

14. Closing of the session.

ANNEX IV

Statement made on 28 October 1992 by the outgoing Chairman of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports

It is an honour and great pleasure for me to address you today. I feel honoured because of the opportunity to share a few thoughts with such distinguished personalities on the Commission against Apartheid in Sports, who represent a good cross-section of the international community. I am also pleased because the Commission is again able to meet to discharge its obligations in spite of the tremendous difficulties that have dogged it in the past two years. I crave your indulgence, therefore, to say a few words in my capacity as the outgoing Chairman of that august Commission.

As distinguished members of the Commission are aware, the Commission against Apartheid in Sports was unable to meet in 1991, as required under article 14 of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports. The failure to meet was due principally to the inability of States parties to raise the financial resources required to support such a meeting. Despite the best efforts of the United Nations Secretariat and the Special Committee against Apartheid, a number of States parties did not pay their contributions, which were in part voluntary and in part assessed contributions.

The performance of States parties this year fortunately has been better, hence our meeting this week. However, I cannot help but express a personal regret that such difficulties have been allowed to interfere with the mandate of the Commission, a prime body in the international struggle against apartheid or institutional racism. Although I do not intend to identify the individual countries whose unexpected attitude had sought indirectly and prematurely to end the mandate of the Commission, I wish to address a sincere appeal to the collection of States parties who, until a few years ago, were proudly at the forefront of the struggle against apartheid, to reconsider their current stance and attitudes with a view to rejoining the international effort for the complete eradication of the policy of apartheid.

In that regard, the absence today of some of those States parties from the current meeting of the Commission detracts from the international community's genuine efforts against apartheid in sports. I would like to invite them to resume their active participation in our work in the interest of fighting the injustice represented by apartheid. Members of the Commission, I would like to assure them, are no less anxious to end the life of the Commission. But they can do that only when apartheid, particularly its ugly existence in sports, is finally ended. To disband before that noble end is reached would, in my opinion, be tantamount to an act of irresponsibility. It is an act that can only give comfort to the South African regime, which continues to resist for as long as possible the final liquidation of the policy of apartheid.

Distinguished members of the Commission will observe from the documentation for the present meeting that the contribution of any State party towards the holding of this meeting was not more than $4,000; indeed, in most cases, the total contribution was under $200 per State party. It seems therefore that money could not really have been the problem. It is rather the

unfortunate perception gained by some that apartheid was on the wane and therefore the Commission had no further role to perform that had created doubt in the assessment of some States parties. Our friends and colleagues from South Africa will soon clarify that important point for the Commission and, therefore, I should not pre-empt them. But, even if that conjecture were really so, would it not be much better for the Commission to meet to first inform States parties and the General Assembly rather than informally to withhold its further services as a mandated Commission?

As all of us know, the Commission against Apartheid in Sports was created to oversee the implementation of the provisions of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports. The Convention, while dedicating its aims and purposes primarily towards the elimination of apartheid from sports and from South African society generally, also aims at eradicating racism and racial discrimination from sports and society everywhere. It will be recalled that article 1 of the Convention defines apartheid as "a system of institutionalized racial segregration and discrimination for the purpose of establishing and maintaining domination by one racial group of persons over another racial group of persons and systematically oppressing them". The responsibility of the Commission, in my view, is thus much deeper than some friends of the South African Administration are prepared to admit. The Commission's work, therefore, cannot be abandoned only on the first sign of change in South Africa.

On this important occasion, it is also worth noting that the Convention represents an important instrument for upholding the Olympic principles by which individuals and teams competing in sports are to be judged purely on merit rather than on any other criteria. It further represents an instrument for ensuring that the whole business of organizing and promoting sports is directed towards the racial integration of sports and not to sowing indirectly the seeds of discrimination. It is in the pursuit of these objectives that the Commission, since its inception, has extended its cooperation to the International Olympic Committee and other sporting organizations. That cooperation also requires that the Commission guide the International Olympic Committee and not remain indifferent to its activities.

Although the Convention has so far been ratified by only 54 States, it should be a matter of some pride to all of us that its principles have contributed in no mean measure to the development of international humanitarian law. We must ensure that the Convention is supported and not undermined by acts such as member States not attending meetings of the Commission or the failure by States parties to submit reports in implementation of its article 12, paragraph 1. It is perhaps worth recalling in this context that it is part of international law that any State which commits itself to an international legal instrument is also obliged to fulfil its obligations under the instrument and cannot decide unilaterally to vary its method of carrying out the prescribed legal obligation under the specific instrument. In our case, no State party can decide that it is no longer committed to or by the Convention except by following the procedure set in the Convention for State parties to withdraw from the Convention. Therefore, those States parties refusing to make contributions or submit reports are really not adhering to the requirements of the Convention. They are in fact indirectly instituting veto powers that do not exist in the article of the Convention.

I have already stated that I would not like to pre-empt the opinion of our South African colleagues as to whether progress in integrating sports in South Africa has been fully achieved or not, but please allow me to help clarify the Commission's standing vis-à-vis apartheid, since events in South Africa are constantly used to deny the clear mandate of the Commission.

I would like to note in this context that while the International Convention is aimed in particular at dealing with the situation in South Africa resulting from the abhorred policies of apartheid both in sports and in society, the provisions of the Convention, as I have previously observed, could be applicable to any system of institutional racism and discrimination. We must therefore not be unnecessarily restricted in the interpretation of our mandate. It is important that members of the Commission remind themselves of the particular requirement of the Convention. Furthermore, the Convention also situates our work in a time-frame to which we should not be oblivious. Article 10 of the Convention, which specifically deals with the question of South Africa, states in paragraph 5 that:

> "The provisions of the present article relating specifically to South Africa shall cease to apply when the system of apartheid is abolished in that country."

Thus, while noting progress in South Africa, if indeed there has been progress in abolishing apartheid, the question that the Commission should attach importance to is whether or not apartheid has been abolished in South Africa. My submission is that the Commission or States parties would be acting ultra vires in taking a decision to abandon the work of the Commission before an unequivocal decision on this important question is collectively reached.

Another issue that has been continuously raised at meetings of the States parties since the last meeting of the Commission is that the Commission has been unable to meet because only a few States parties were able to submit their reports. While agreeing that all States parties must present their reports in accordance with article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention and that the review of these reports constitutes an essential element of the work of the Commission, it must also be noted that the Commission has many other important tasks, including the review of the general situation of the elimination of apartheid from sports, as well as other functions entrusted to the Commission under article 10 of the Convention. The submission of reports alone should not be the criterion for deciding on meetings of the Commission.

Before I end this statement, permit me to say a word or two about the boycott of apartheid in sports by the international community. This specific action has been very successful in exerting pressure on the South African Administration to give up the policy of apartheid, given the importance South Africans attach to sports. The same boycott has contributed immensely towards the efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as well as other organizations in their fight against apartheid and racial discrimination. But the implementation of the sports boycott is by no means the main preoccupation of this Commission. The Commission's work should therefore not be judged solely on the boycott programme.

I would be remiss in my duties if I did not pay tribute to the excellent work done by the Special Committee against Apartheid, under its Chairman, His Excellency Professor Ibrahim Gambari of Nigeria, in leading the struggle to eliminate apartheid from society and from sports in South Africa. The Special Committee was the first to advocate the boycott of apartheid in sports and went on to institute the Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa in 1981. It has also supported the Commission in its work. For all these and the Special Committee's assistance to me as the Chairman of the Commission, I shall always remain grateful.

Finally, I wish to extend a warm welcome to the representatives of sporting organizations that are represented at our meetings this week. We look forward to their invaluable impact in assessing the situation in South Africa and on that country's progress towards the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination from sports and from society in general.

I have deemed it fit to make these few remarks in clarification of the status of the Commission and our mandate as they were spelt out for us. I sincerely hope that we can now work assiduously within these parameters and, like our parent world body, the United Nations, refrain from uncritically following the crowd or those whose power and influence could be useful only in stifling the truth and the law concerning the programme for the total eradication of apartheid.

I thank you for your kind attention.

ANNEX V

Questionnaire to the States parties in fulfilment of their obligations under article 12, paragraph 1, of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports

1. The following question is addressed to the States parties that did not submit their first report:

(a) What are the legislative, judicial, administrative and other measures adopted to give effect to the provisions of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports?

For the States parties that have already submitted their first report:

(b) Are there any new measures adopted concerning the International Convention against Apartheid?

For all the States parties, below are additional questions.

2. Are there exchanges between South African sports bodies and teams based on the policies of apartheid as well as South African athletes advocating these and sporting bodies, teams and athletes in your country?

3. What action has your Government taken with respect to the Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa issued by the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid?

4. What action has your Government taken to discourage its citizens and others from supporting or encouraging apartheid in sports?

5. What forms of moral and material support is your Government planning to provide to the non-racial sports organizations and to sports activities by disadvantaged sectors in South Africa?

6. What level of assistance would your Government be willing to provide either directly to the non-racial organizations concerned or as part of a multilateral contribution?

كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم . استعلم عنها من المكتبة التي تتعامل معها أو اكتب إلى : الأمم المتحدة ، قسم البيع في نيويورك أو في جنيف .

如何购取联合国出版物

联合国出版物在全世界各地的书店和经售处均有发售。请向书店询问或写信到纽约或日内瓦的联合国销售组。

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre libraire ou adressez-vous à : Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в вашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.

Litho in United Nations, New York

17556—April 1993—2,660